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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(September 22 - October 21, 1981)

November 1981

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

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PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

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Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa

(22 September - 21 October 1981)

Africa General

(Summary) Communist and workers' parties from countries [a list of participants was not provided] in the Middle East, Near East, Far East, and bordering the Red Sea met in Athens and issued a declaration at the conclusion of their talks. The central focus of this declaration was the deterioration of international relations as a result of the aggressive strategy of imperialism, especially American. (29 Sep 81, p. 4)

Economic Conference in Libya

The Session of the Committee for Economic Issues established within the framework of the Trilateral Friendship and Cooperation treaty between Libya, the Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Ethiopia, ended in Tripoli. The participants examined the issues of developing economic relations among the three countries. (12 Oct 81, p. 5)

OAU Condemns South Africa

(Summary) The Organization of African Unity (OAU) severely condemned the recent armed provocation by the South African racist regime against Lesotho. (18 Oct 81, p. 5)

Soviet Interest in Africa

Kremlin Meeting with Soviet African Communists

(Excerpt) B.N. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the Politburo, and I.I. Kovchenko, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Central Committee's International Department, had a meeting with a delegation of the South African Communist Party headed by Chairman Y. Dadoo and General Secretary M. Mabidha. (28 Sep 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #193, 6 Oct 81, p. J4)

Soviet-African Congress in Moscow

(Summary) The Soviet-African Scientific and Political Conference "For Peace and Social Progress" began on 13 October in Moscow. Its goals are to discuss the situation, and to exchange opinions on the basic problems of economic and social development. Representatives from Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar, Ethiopia and other African countries attended the conference. Soviet Party Chairman L. Brezhnev, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences P.N. Fedoseyev, and Director of the Africa Institute A.A. Gromyko addressed the conference. (14 Oct 81, p. 4)

Soviet-African Forum

(Excerpt) The Soviet-African scientific and political conference "For Peace and Social Progress" ended 16 October in Moscow. It was the first meeting of its kind in the history of Soviet-African relations. It was attended by scholars,

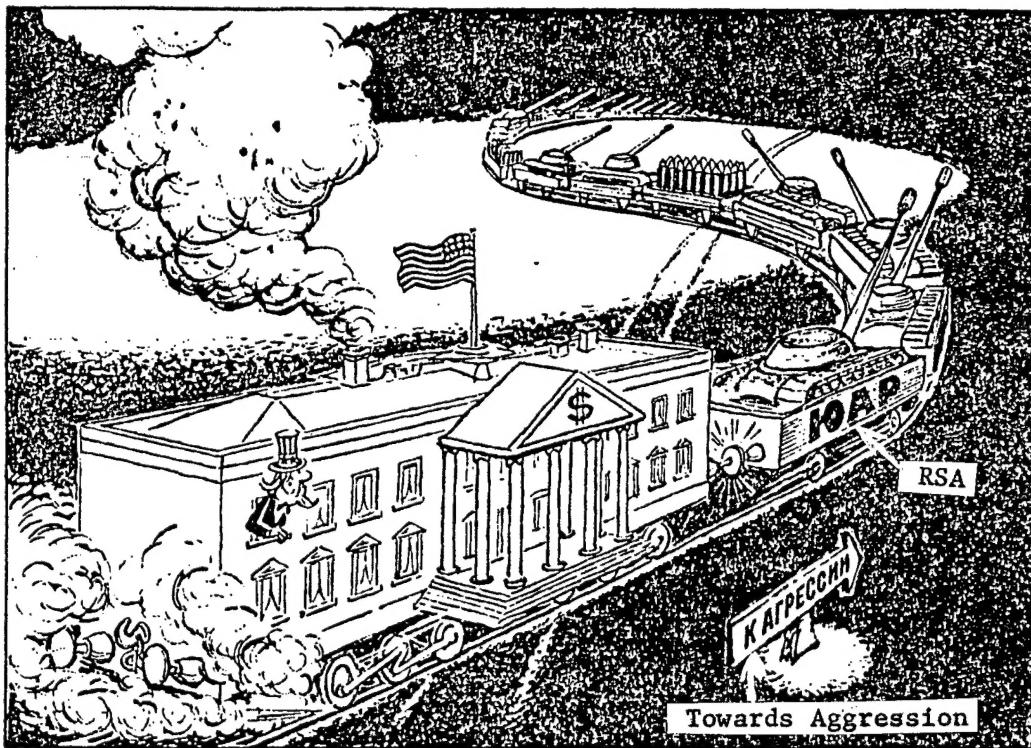
public figures and politicians from the Soviet Union and 25 African states and the United Nations. Over a four-day period they discussed questions relating to the international situation and the state of and prospects for Soviet-African relations. (17 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #209, 29 Oct 81, p. J5)

United States Interest in Africa

American-South African Collusion

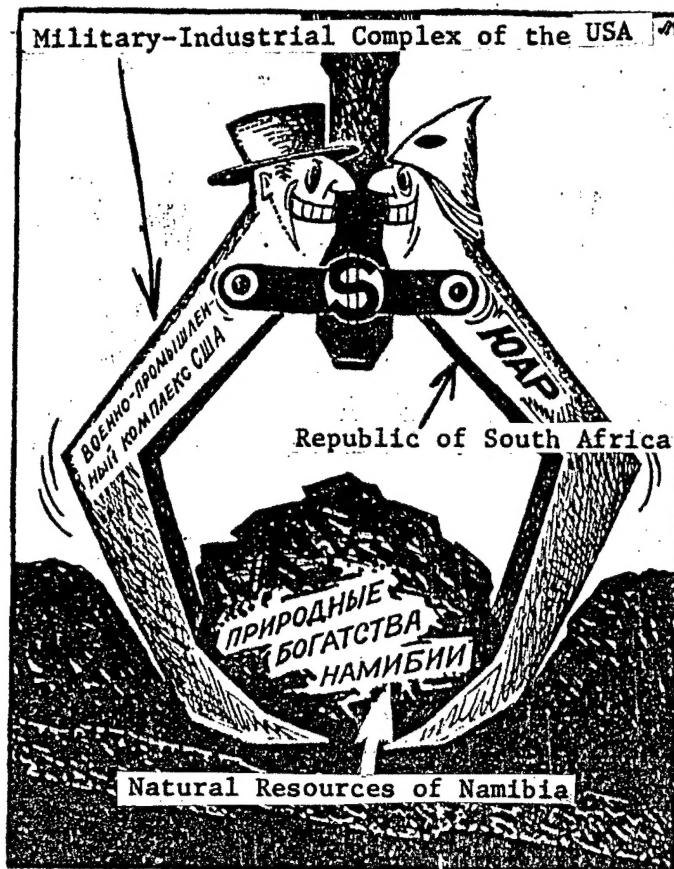
(Summary) Senior officials of the American State Department met with representatives of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) in Zurich to discuss the secret details of the United States' newest initiatives regarding the Namibian question. In spite of all the denials to the contrary, however, the RSA has no intention of ending its illegal occupation of Namibia, unless it transfers power to a puppet regime. And the United States is not using its influence to bring about changes in Namibia that are supported by the majority of the nations in Africa, but is working with the RSA, which it hopes to transform into a General Headquarters in the struggle against the "Communist menace." (24 Sep 81, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #189, 30 Sep 81, p. J1)

US Support of South African Aggression



(25 Sep 81, p. 5)

US-South African Mineral Collusion

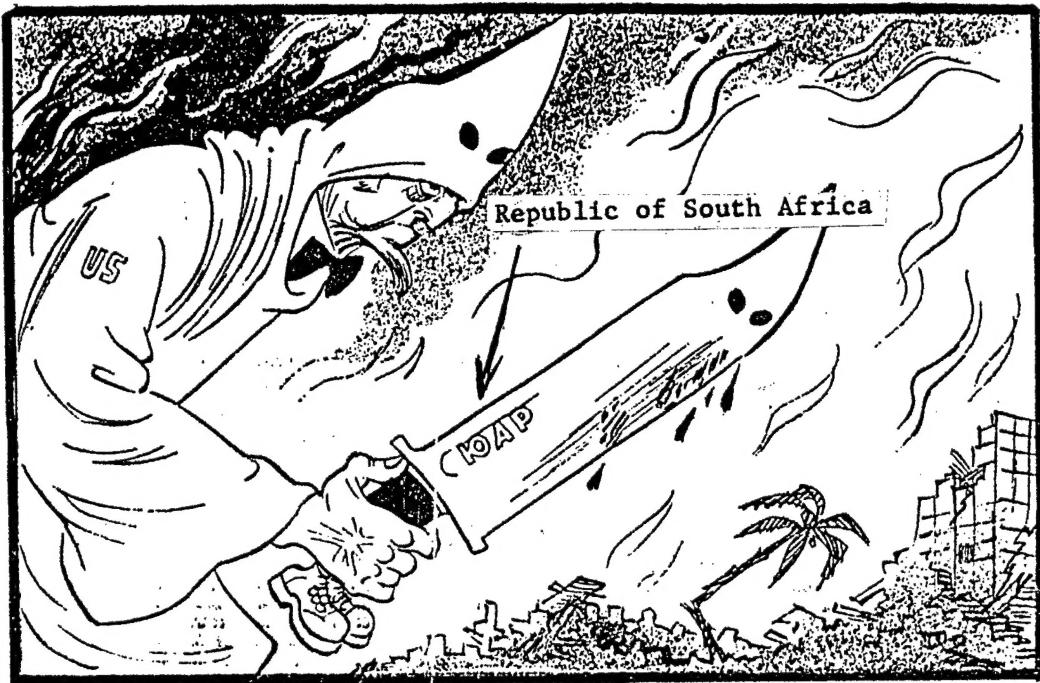


(9 Oct 81, p. 5)

Neo-Colonialist Strategy

(Summary) The United States or states armed by it, such as the Republic of South Africa, are resorting to the methods of terrorism, armed provocations, and direct aggressive actions. The targets of these acts of international piracy are countries and peoples which are striving to strengthen their national independence, rid themselves of tyrannical, pro-imperialist regencies, and follow the path of socioeconomic progress. What all this amounts to is that Washington's global neo-colonialist strategy in more and more dependent on the use of brute force. (10 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #199, 15 Oct 81, p. CC12)

US Behind South Africa's Angolan Foray



(15 Oct 81, p. 5)

Soviets Denied Visas for Conference on Africa

(Excerpt) A conference of solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa has been held in New York to which a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries had been invited. However, these representatives of the Soviet public were unable to take part in the conference since the American authorities would not give them entry visas to New York. (16 Oct 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #210, 30 Oct 81, p. A4)

Angola

Meeting in New York

(Summary) A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party and Foreign Minister of the USSR, who led the Soviet delegation to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, met with Paulu Shorzi, Angola's Foreign Minister in New York. (22 Sep 81, p. 4)

Angolan Armed Forces Counterattack

(Excerpt) The National Armed Forces of Liberated Angola (FAPLA) liberated the cities of Onizhivu, Monqua, and Shangongo that had been captured in the course of the aggression perpetrated by the armed forces of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). However, military units of the RSA continue to occupy regions of Cunene Province. (24 Sep 81, p. 5)

Angolan Delegation

(Summary) T. Zhikov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, pledged his support to Angola in the wake of South Africa's aggression during the visit by J. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Workers' Party. (4 Oct 81, p. 4)

Soviet-Angolan Relations

(Excerpt) The Angolan public is celebrating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola. There have been meetings and rallies devoted to the portentous event. And a Soviet-Angolan friendship society delegation arrived here to take part in the Soviet Union Days. (7 Oct 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #200, 16 Oct 81, p. J1)

Aggression and Occupation Continue

(Excerpt) One and a half months after the racist Republic of South Africa began its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, not only has it occupied regions of Angola, but it also has not ceased its armed activities. (8 Oct 81, p. 5)

Telegram from Brezhnev

(Excerpt) L. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and President of the USSR, sent J. dos Santos, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) - Worker's Party and President of Angola, a telegram on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Angola. President dos Santos, in a return cable, expressed his gratitude. (8 Oct 81, p. 1)

Friendship Treaty Celebrations

(Excerpt) Celebrations were conducted in Luanda, Angola on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Cooperation with the USSR. (9 Oct 81, p. 1)

Angolan Oil Discovery

(Text) The Angolan Information Agency announced the discovery of a new offshore oil field on the continental shelf. According to preliminary estimates by specialists, about 1000 tons of oil will be extracted daily. (14 Oct 81, p. 1)

Declaration of War against RSA

In an interview with Soviet correspondents, Member of the MPLA-Worker's Party Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Colonel J. Mateus Paulu stated that the war with Angola, which has been described to date as undeclared, may now be termed, with full justification, a declared war. Paulu condemned the US for collobarating with the Pretoria regime. (14 Oct 81, p. 5)

Humanitarian Aid

(Excerpt) From Tallin, by way of the vessel Nikolai Shvernik, Soviet freight was transported to Angola consisting of medicine, clothing, tents, condensed milk, and children's food. All of this was a gift of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society for the southern provinces of Angola that have suffered from racist aggression from the Republic of South Africa. (16 Oct 81, p. 4)

Dos Santos Cable to Brezhnev

(Excerpt) J. dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Worker's Party and President of the Republic of Angola sent a cable, from on board his aircraft, to L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, expressing his gratitude for the warm and friendly reception he was shown while visiting the USSR. (17 Oct 81, p. 2)

Dos Santos in Novosibirsk

(Excerpt) J. dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Worker's Party, on his way to the People's Republic of North Korea, stopped briefly in the city of Novosibirsk where he met with local officials. (17 Oct 81, p. 4)

Benin

Interparty Ties

(Excerpt) In accordance with the plans to foster ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PNRB), a delegation of the PNRB led by F.K. Azodogbehou, Agricultural Minister, was in the USSR from 12 to 24 September. (25 Sep 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #189, 30 Sep 81, p. J2)

Ethiopia

Fishing Industry

(Excerpt) According to studies, Ethiopia has the potential of harvesting 100,000 tons of live fish each year, yet it only catches a small percentage of this total. However, in the newest national economic development plan, Ethiopia intends the increase the exploitation of these fish reserves. (27 Sep 81, p. 5)

Government Shipping Corporation

(Excerpt) Almost two years have gone by since Ethiopia established a state shipping corporation for handling ocean transport of goods. During this time, the corporation has handled 245 vessels and moved 1,800,000 tons of freight. (1 Oct 81, p. 5)

Clinic on Dahlak Island

(Excerpt) There were celebrations surrounding the opening of a new clinic on the island of Dahlak situated in the Red Sea off the coast of the Ethiopian mainland. (2 Oct 81, p. 4)

Ethiopia's True Friends

(Summary) Recently, the Western press has undertaken an anti-Ethiopia campaign. This has certainly been fueled by those who like to interfere in the affairs of others and are seeking to restore the semi-feudal, oppressive regime in Ethiopia. However, Ethiopia can look to the support of the socialist community to safeguard its revolutionary gains and continue to transform its society and economy on a path aimed at the establishment of socialism. (5 Oct 81, p. 5)

Cultural Center Opened

(Excerpt) A cultural center, named in honor of V.I. Lenin, was opened in the city of Harar which is the administrative center of the Province of Harar. (9 Oct 81, p. 1)

Coffee Production

(Excerpt) Experts meeting in the city of Hazrete have been discussing the problems associated with the production of coffee. In particular, attention is being paid to how the yield and quality can be improved in Ethiopia's coffee crop--the major cultivated export. (10 Oct 81, p. 5)

New Party Organizations

(Summary) A conference dedicated to the formation and functions of workers' control committees is taking place in Addis Ababa. The task of these committees, still in the organizational stage, will include the struggle against embezzlement, speculation and other such violations. (18 Oct 81, p. 5)

Guinea

Interparty Ties

(Excerpt) In accordance with plans to forge ties between the Soviet Communist Party and the Party of the state of Guinea, a delegation of the Guinean Party led by Lansan Diane, Minister of the National Army, was in the Soviet Union from 16 to 26 September. (27 Sep 81, p. 4)

Anniversary Message

(Summary) L.I. Brezhnev, President of the USSR, sent a congratulatory message to Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party State of Guinea and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. (2 Oct 81, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #194, 7 Oct 81, p. J1)

Congratulatory Message

(Summary) N.A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Tansana Beavogui, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of Guinea's independence. (2 Oct 81, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #194, 7 Oct 81, p. J1)

Kremlin Talks

(Excerpt) V.V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, had talks with Sekou Sherifa, Minister of Internal Affairs and Security of the Guinean People's Republic. (15 Oct 81, p. 4)

Guinea-Bissau

Brezhnev Telegram

(Summary) L.I. Brezhnev sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of that country's independence day. (14 Oct 81, p. 2)

Madagascar

Demand for the Removal of Bases

(Excerpt) Participants at the 9th meeting of the Committee for Solidarity with Madagascar [probably a Soviet organization] held in that country's capital called for the removal of foreign military bases from the Indian Ocean. (29 Sep 81, p. 5)

Madagascar Solidarity Meeting

(Excerpt) The 9th meeting of the Committee for Solidarity with Madagascar, which met in that nation's capital, concluded discussions, much of which dealt with the important role that the people of the developing countries play in maintenance of peace in the world. (30 Sep 81, p. 5)

Ratsiraka Departs

(Text) On 1 October, D. Ratsiraka, President of the Republic of Madagascar and General Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, left the Soviet Union after a brief vacation. (2 Oct 81, p. 4)

Ratsiraka Cables Brezhnev

(Excerpt) President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka sent a telegram from on board his plane to L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and President of the USSR, expressing his gratitude for the warm reception he had during his visit to the USSR. (2 Oct 81, p. 2)

Soviet Exhibits

(Summary) The "Days of the Soviet Union" began in Madagascar with photographic and graphic art exhibitions, as well as displays of children's art from Estonia. (17 Oct 81, p. 1)

Mauritania

New Soviet Ambassador

(Excerpt) The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Ivan Spitskiy the Ambassador of the USSR to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. (4 Oct 81, p. 6)

Mozambique

Party Office Opened

(Summary) The primary organization of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) Party opened a branch in the Mabor factory, one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the country. (24 Sep 81, p. 5)

Party Activity in Industry

(Summary) The success of certain light industries in overfulfilling planned production targets is attributed to the activity of party organizations. (19 Oct 81, p. 5)

Namibia

US Policy in Namibia Criticized

(Summary) President of the People's Republic of Mozambique S. Machel and Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu blame the United States for obstructing a just settlement of the Namibian problem based on UN resolutions. (21 Oct 81, p. 1)

Nigeria

National Holiday Celebrations

(Excerpt) Representatives of the Soviet society observed the Nigerian national holiday--Day of Independence--on 30 September in Moscow. (1 Oct 81, p. 4)

Nigeria: Land of Contrasts and Hopes

[In a long and rambling review article, F. Tarasov, Pravda correspondent, outlines Nigeria's growing economic development while the civilian political system is still groping for an identity.] (7 Oct 81, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

Aggressive Military Potential Continues

(Excerpt) According to a publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Republic of South Africa deploys the largest military force in all of southern Africa. (25 Sep 81, p. 5)

Apartheid Enforcement

[The caption of a photograph of five policemen arresting a young black woman tells of South Africa's crackdown on protests against apartheid.] (28 Sep 81, p. 5)

Labor Unrest

(Excerpt) Nearly 10,000 people are participating in strikes in various regions of the Republic of South Africa for higher pay and improvement in pension plans. (4 Oct 81, p. 1)

South African-CIA Collusion



— Господа террористы, ваш проводник, как всегда, прежний.
Terrorists, your guide, as before.

Рис. Д. Агасе.

(4 Oct 81, p. 5)

American Support of South Africa Condemned

[A photograph of demonstrators with placards denouncing apartheid is captioned with the explanation that these demonstrators were protesting in front of the American Embassy in London.] (6 Oct 81, p. 1)

Ties with Chile

(Summary) The racist Republic of South Africa has been increasing its ties with fascist Chile highlighted by a growing exchange of high-level military missions. The consolidation of the ties between these two countries enhances their overall value in the eyes of their North American patron, Washington, which is formulating a new South Atlantic strategy. (8 Oct 81, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #199, 15 Oct 81, p. C11)

Solidarity Conference in New York

(Summary) The International Conference for Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa is taking place (in New York). Taking part are representatives of social, professional, and religious organizations in the US, international organizations, delegations from the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and representatives from many countries of the world, including the USSR. (12 Oct 81, p. 5)

Solidarity Conference

(Summary) The International Conference for Solidarity with the Struggling Peoples of Southern Africa was held in New York. It condemned the entente between the US administration and the RSA apartheid regime which continues to occupy Namibia illegally. It examined concrete measures for the support of the national liberation movement in southern Africa. (14 Oct 81, p. 5)

Sao Tome and Principe

President Arrives in USSR

(Text) M. Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived in Moscow on 22 September for a vacation. (23 Sep 81, p. 5)

Governmental Talks

(Excerpt) I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 30 September received M. Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and discussed questions regarding aid and trade. (1 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #193, 6 Oct 81, p. J4)

Kremlin Meeting

(Excerpt) B.N. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Communist Party International Department, had talks on 30 September with M. Pinto da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who is vacationing in the USSR. (10 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #193, 6 Oct 81, pp. J3-4)

Uganda

Soviet Delegation

(Excerpt) S. Mugisa, a leading member of the Ugandan Peoples' Congress Party and Agricultural Minister, said that it was important for his country to expand trade and economic relations with the USSR. The minister made his comments during discussions with members of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. (1 Oct 81, p. 1)

USSR and Liberation Struggle

(Excerpt) Uganda's Foreign Minister, P. Otay, welcoming to Kampala members of the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Asian and African Countries, declared that the USSR's support of the liberation struggle in Africa and elsewhere was greatly appreciated. (4 Oct 81, p. 1)

Soviet Delegation

(Summary) J. Luvuliza-Kirunda, General Secretary of the Uganda People's Congress Party, meeting with a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries in Kampala, declared that the Soviet Union was a true friend who helps young developing states to rebuff the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction. (5 Oct 81, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #197, 13 Oct 81, p. J2)

Independence Day

(Excerpt) The 9th of October is Independence Day in Uganda as 19 years ago, after a long and stubborn struggle against colonizers, this East African nation won its right to be free and to follow a course of independent development. (10 Oct 81, p. 5)

Zimbabwe

Insurgent Training in South Africa

(Text) According to a press report from Ethiopia, R. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, claimed that nearly 5,000 supporters of Bishop A. Muzorewa were receiving training in the Republic of South Africa that would prepare them for actions against the Government of Zimbabwe. (24 Sep 81, p. 5)

Art Festival

(Text) An art festival opened on the grounds of the National University at Salisbury. (9 Oct 81, p. 1)

Agriculture in Zimbabwe

[Special Pravda correspondent A. Serbin discusses the activity of farmers' cooperatives in Zimbabwe.] (19 Oct 81, p. 6)

Organization of Women Journalists

(Text) "The Federation of African Women Journalists" is established in the Republic of Zimbabwe. The Chairman of the Directorate for Means of Mass Information, J. Nyoka, noted that the goal of the organization is to form a federation, to attract women more actively to journalism, and to acquaint the female population of the republic with the problems of politics and the socio-economic life of the country. (19 Oct 81, p. 1)